

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A method of production of a microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of acidosis in food animals by preventing the adherence of colony-forming lactic acid producing immunogens in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals, which method comprises:
 - a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with a lactic acid producing immunogen;
 - b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds of antibody to the lactic acid producing immunogen;
 - c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
 - d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells.
2. The method of Claim 1 wherein:
said colony forming immunogen is from the class consisting of *Streptococcus bovis*, *Lactobacillus* spp., and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.
3. The method of Claim 1 including:
drying the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.
4. The method of Claim 3 wherein:
said colony forming immunogen is from the class consisting of *Streptococcus bovis*, *Lactobacillus*, spp. and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.
5. The method of Claim 3 including:

providing a dry feed carrier material, said drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating the dry carrier material with the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

6. The method of Claim 5 wherein:

the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

7. The method of Claim 1 including:

mixing the antibody-containing contents of the eggs with a liquid extender.

8. A method of production of a microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of acidosis in food animals by preventing the adherence of colony-forming lactic acid producing immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals, where said immunogen is the SB antigen from *Streptococcus bovis*, said method comprising:

a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with SB antigen from *Streptococcus bovis*;

b. allowing a period of time to permit the production in the birds and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to SN antigen from *Streptococcus bovis*;

c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and

d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said harvested eggs from the eggshells.

9. The method of Claim 8 including:

drying said antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

10. The method of Claim 9 including:

providing a dry feed carrier material, said drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating the dry carrier material with the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

11. The method of Claim 10 wherein:

the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

12. The method of Claim 8 including:

mixing the antibody-containing contents of the eggs with a liquid extender.

13. A method of production of a microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of liver abscesses in food animals by preventing the adherence of colony-forming immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals, where said immunogen is the FN antigen from *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, said method comprising:

- a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with FN antigen from *Fusobacterium necrophorum*;
- b. allowing a period of time to permit the production in the birds and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to FN antigen from *Fusobacterium necrophorum*;
- c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
- d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said harvested eggs from the eggshells.

14. The method of Claim 13 including:

drying said antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

15. The method of Claim 14 including:

providing a dry feed carrier material, said drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating the dry carrier material with the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein:

the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grain and beet pulp.

17. The method of Claim 13 including:

mixing the antibody-containing contents of the eggs with a liquid extender.

18. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of acidosis caused by lactic acid producing immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals by reducing the ability of the immunogen to multiply, produced by the method of:

- a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with a lactic acid producing immunogen;
- b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds of antibody to the lactic acid producing immunogen;
- c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
- d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells.

19. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 18 wherein:

said colony forming immunogen is from the class consisting of *Streptococcus bovis*, *Lactobacillus*, spp. and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*

20. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 19 wherein the method includes:

drying the antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

21. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 19 including:
a dry feed carrier coated with the antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

22. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 21 wherein:
the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

23. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 19 including:
a liquid extender mixed with the antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

24. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 23 wherein:
said liquid extender is chosen from the group of liquid molasses and PBS.

25. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of acidosis caused by *Streptococcus bovis* immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals by reducing the ability of the immunogen to multiply, produced by the method of:
a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with SB antigen from *Streptococcus bovis*;
b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to SB antigen from *Streptococcus bovis*;
c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells.

26. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 25 wherein said method includes:
drying said antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

27. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 25 including:

a dry feed carrier material coated with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

28. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 27 wherein:

the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

29. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 25 including:

a liquid extender mixed with the antibody-containing contents of the eggs.

30. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to control the incidence of liver abscesses caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* immunogen in said food animals by reducing the ability of the immunogen to multiply, produced by the method of:

a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with FN antigen from *Fusobacterium necrophorum*;

b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to FN antigen from *Fusobacterium necrophorum*;

c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;

d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells.

31. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 30 wherein the method includes: drying said antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

32. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 30 including:
a dry feed carrier material coated with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

33. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 32 wherein:

the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

34. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 30 including:
a liquid extender mixed with the antibody-containing contents of the eggs.
35. The microbial adherence inhibitor of Claim 34 wherein:
said liquid extender is selected from the group of liquid molasses and PBS.
36. A method for substantially reducing or eliminating the incidence of lactic acid in food animals caused by the presence of lactic acid forming and liver abscess forming immunogens in the animal by inhibiting the ability of the immunogens to adhere to the rumen or intestinal tracts of the animal to reduce the ability of the immunogens to multiply, said method comprising:
 - a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with lactic acid producing immunogens;
 - b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds of antibody to the lactic acid producing immunogens;
 - c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
 - d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;
 - e. drying said separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs;
 - f. distributing the resulting dried egg antibody product substantially uniformly through an animal feed or water; and
 - g. supplying the resulting antibody-containing animal feed or water to food animals to substantially prevent adherence of the targeted immunogens to the rumen or intestinal tracts of the animals.

37. The method of Claim 36 wherein:

 said lactic acid forming immunogens are selected from the class consisting of *Streptococcus bovis*, *Lactobacillus*, spp. and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.

38. The method of Claim 37 including:

 providing a dry feed carrier material, said drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating the dry carrier material with the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

39. The method of Claim 38 wherein:

 the dry feed carrier material is selected from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

40. A method for substantially reducing or eliminating the incidence of lactic acid in food animals caused by the presence of lactic acid forming immunogens in the animal by inhibiting the ability of the immunogens to adhere to the rumen or intestinal tracts of the animal to reduce the ability of the immunogens to multiply, said method comprising:

- a. inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with lactic acid producing immunogens;
- b. allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the birds of antibody to the lactic acid producing immunogens;
- c. harvesting the eggs laid by the birds; and
- d. separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;
- e. distributing the resulting egg mixture antibody product substantially uniformly through an animal feed or water; and

f. supplying the resulting antibody-containing animal feed or water to food animals to substantially prevent adherence of the targeted immunogens to the rumen or intestinal tracts of the animals.

41. The method of Claim 40 including:

mixing the antibody-containing contents of said eggs with a liquid extender.

42. The method of Claim 41 wherein:

said liquid extender is chosen from the group liquid molasses and PBS.